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In commending this book to all who are willing to know the truth about the most hideous disgrace, and perhaps the most insidious danger of our civilization, we cannot do better than to quote the words of Bishop Anderson of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago. He says (p. 473):

The mind of the public is moral, and if it can be convinced of the actual state of affairs the public conscience will soon be aroused and something good is bound to be accomplished. Accurate and conservative information, if spread broadcast, will go far to accomplish the great work which we have on hand.

The editor adds:

St. Paul had a like confidence in the public intelligence and conscience, and in the usefulness of information spread broadcast to end the White Slave Traffic. The apostle wrote on this subject in II Timothy 3:6-9. . . . St. Paul here intimates that publicity will overthrow the traffickers in women as the opponents of Moses were overwhelmed in Egypt.

In this confidence we are sending forth this volume, to spread broadcast the testimony of many witnesses whose character and intelligence none can impeach. We are certain that if the facts set forth in this book by lawyers, physicians, missionaries, and other workers are understood by the English-speaking peoples, the White Slave Traffic will be immediately and permanently reduced and speedily abolished throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. All Christendom must follow if we lead worthily in this reform. Japan will quickly join us and is already doing so. Human nature itself, once it is enlightened as to the facts of commerce in girls, must almost necessarily abolish the cursed trade.

Horrible as the subject is, ignorance of it, even by those whom we would prefer to shield against such knowledge, must be charged as contributory negligence on the part of those whose duty it is to safeguard the innocent, as well as to make predaceous occupations difficult. For this reason the book cannot be too widely circulated.

ALBION W. SMALL

An Anarchist Woman. By HUTCHINS HAPGOOD. New York: Duffield & Co., 1909. Pp. 309.

In this truthful study of certain young working-class people in Chicago who quit the treadmill of industry and lead their lives in defiance of all the conventions of *bourgeois* society, Mr. Hapgood has produced unwittingly a primer of social science. The

interesting rebels, Terry and Marie, who form a kind of anarchists' salon while living at the expense of their devoted Katie, keep learning things. "Last year," writes Marie, "the radical Jews, mostly anarchists, had to have police protection. The police are good for something after all. What should we do without them!" Admitting that her jealousy of Terry's interest in other women does not comport with her principle of personal freedom, Marie naïvely writes, "You know our principles do not count much when our fundamental emotions are concerned." With unconscious irony Terry cries, "I am driven to be a parasite, for honest living there is none!"

Without malice prepense Mr. Hapgood, in giving sympathetically the true story of these young people who "work out their natures harmoniously," has produced a powerful vindication of civil society. The loafing, sponging, moping-indoors, insomnia, endless cigarette-smoking, drinking, indiscriminate love-making, "rows," blows, fist-fighting, glass-smashing, and vagabondage that crop out in their life together quite reconcile one to being that most despised of creeping things, "a respectable citizen." How dramatically the cardinal virtues of "*bourgeois*" society—work, regularity, order, forethought, thrift, marriage, children, property, organization—are justified by the outcome of this experiment! But for certain incidents the book might well find a place in edifying literature for youth.

It drives home, however, the lesson of tolerance for tangent types. These amiable, disintegrating impulsivists, who push their gospel of freedom to the point where they live in changing moods rather than in stable purposes can hold, of course, no responsible post. Who would give such a one his children to care for, his goods to guard, his savings to invest? Yet, so long as they but rail at a social organization they can neither comprehend nor value, let them live without molestation or contumely, and enjoy the security of the very organization they flout.

Thinking people ought to read this book, for such social rebels are likely to crop up oftener as the social organization becomes more complex, impersonal, and exacting. A growing number of normal, even gifted, individuals cannot endure becoming cog-wheels in this machinery, assail it, and seek to escape from its galling discipline. Far from treating them as mad dogs or malevolent idiots, those who are luckily able to work in organization har-

ness ought to view them with a tolerant eye as their equals, perhaps even their superiors, in elementary humanness.

The man who rises in the system may well acknowledge that his obedience to superiors, clocklike regularity, and facility of inhibition are costing him something precious. Emotionally he is being deadened. The world is turning gray. He reacts to fewer things and with less intensity. The middle-aged "safe" banker, teacher, pastor, with his staid cab-horse gait, the "faithful" bookkeeper, foreman, yardmaster, bored by himself and his ilk, sometimes avenges himself by a secret fling for the ennui of his respectability. He may then learn to be grateful to the sentimental Bohemians and rebel artists who have not lost their capacity for pity and indignation, to the Shelleys, Whitmans, and Swinburnes, who can revive in him the old thrills and restore to the simple experiences of life their pristine tang.

EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Problems of City Government. By L. S. ROWE, Professor of Political Science in the University of Pennsylvania. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1908. Pp. 358.

This publication attempts to cover the field of municipal government in America in a brief but comprehensive work. The avowed purpose is to include in the study not only the structural and legal aspects of the problem, but to analyze all social, economic, and political forces and to trace their progress and development in the evolution of the American city. This purpose has been admirably achieved for a treatise of such limited proportions. The relative emphasis upon the legal, structural, and social phases of the problem and the discussion and exposition of the interplay of these forces, indicate a broad and scholarly attitude toward the questions in hand.

The problem of municipal government is stated as the task of securing a close adjustment between three great actors—political ideas, political forms, and political problems. The evolution of each of these factors and their interrelation is carefully traced, disclosing their real significance in the solution of present-day questions. In the proper adjustment of these factors the emphasis must